Guide to the Annual Bibliometric Monitoring at KTH

2020-01-08

This guide gives a short introduction to the Annual Bibliometric Monitoring (ABM) at KTH Royal Institute of Technology. The purpose of the guide is to help you understand the bibliometric indicators used in the report and to interpret the results. More detailed description of indicators and methods are found in *Description of methods, data and indicators in KTH Annual Bibliometric Monitoring*.

Background

The ABM was introduced in relation to the KTH aim to increase the number of citations with 25 percent, an aim that is stated in the development plan for 2013-2016. The ABM can be used to understand the way each School and Department contribute to this aim. The aim for each School will be included in the Annual operational agreements and a follow-up will be made in the School dialogs.

In 2018, a project aiming to redesign and develop the ABM was started. The first result of that is ABM 2019, maintaining the same information as in previous years but in a framework where the report can easier be maintained and developed. That is the version of ABM described here.

The ABM is available at different levels, for KTH in total, Schools, Departments and for individual researchers. The report is similar at all levels.

Only publications registered in DiVA that researchers have published when working at KTH have been included. Only KTH-affiliated publications are taken into account.

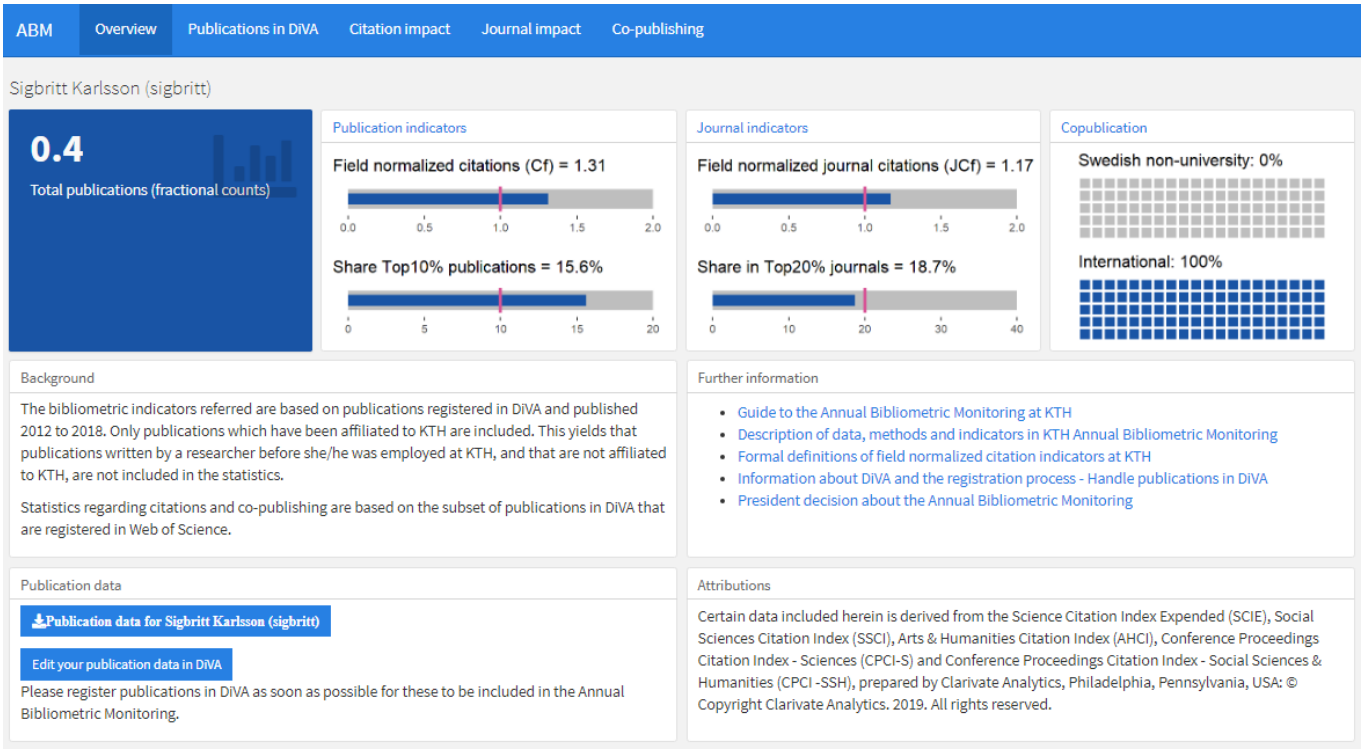
If a School or Department have changed name or the organizational structure has in any other way changed, publications affiliated to old organizational units have been assigned to the corresponding current unit when possible.

Overview

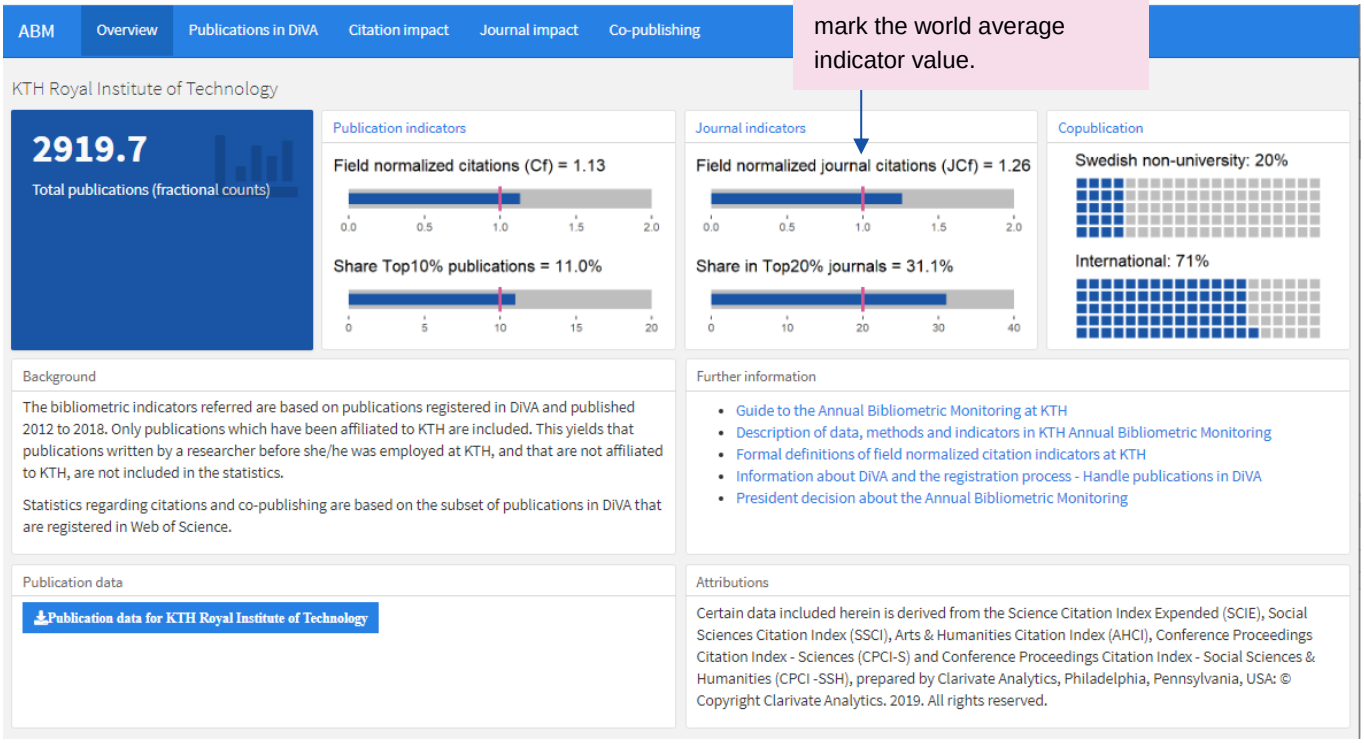
The first page of the report is an overview with some key indicators displayed for the latest available time period and some general information about ABM and bibliometrics at KTH. Most numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts, i.e. an author's share of a publication is counted as 1/n where n denotes the number of authors. The exception is the Copublication charts, which are based on full counts.

The individual view is only available to the researcher themself. The organization view at the KTH, School and Department level is available to everyone, except for the button for publication list download which is only available for logged in KTH users.

Individual researcher view



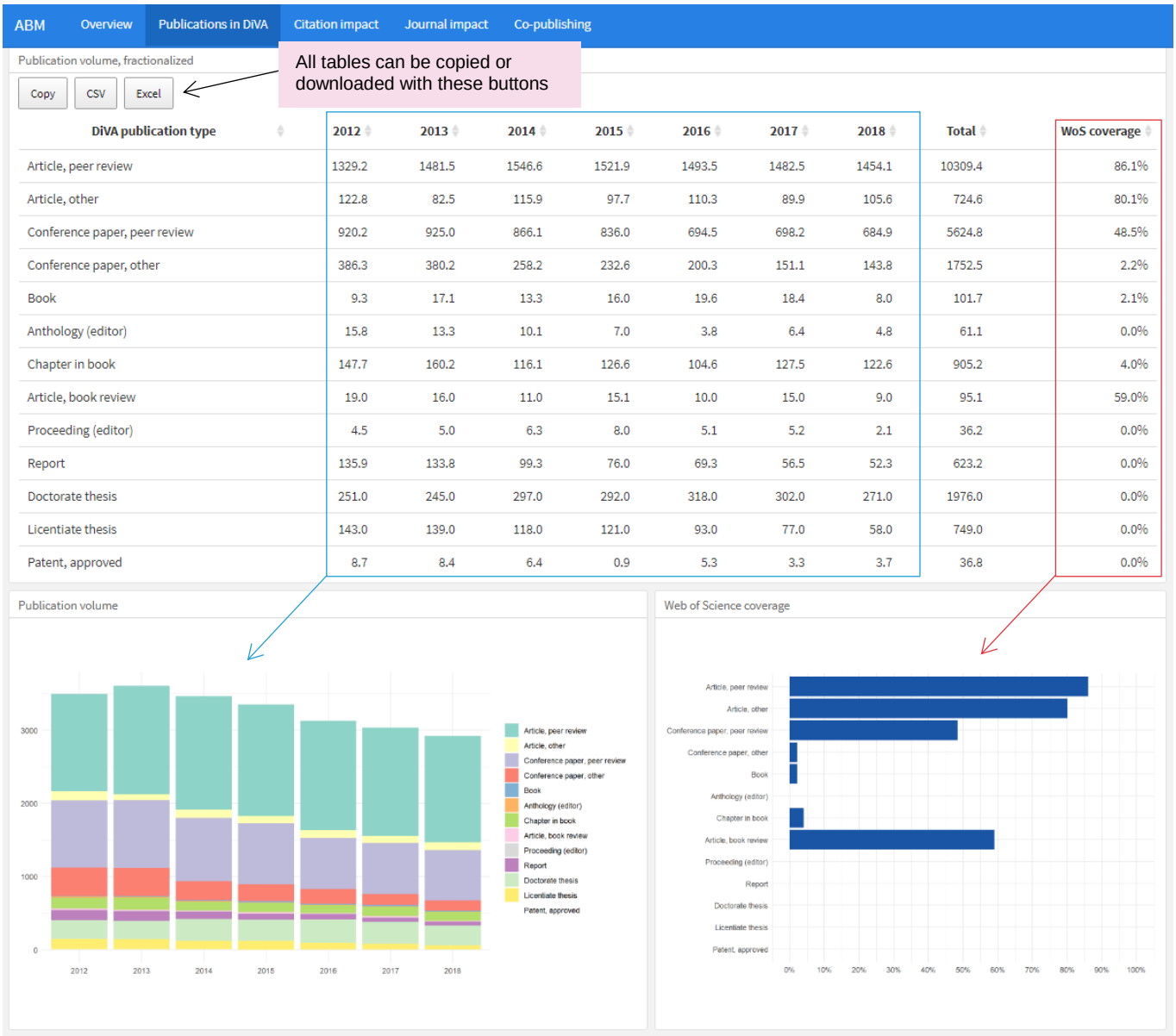
Organization view



Publications in DiVA

The second page shows the number of publications registered in DiVA for the researcher or organizational unit, by year and by publication type. Also Web of Science (WoS) coverage is shown for each publication type. The validity of bibliometric indicators are in general higher if the share of publications covered is high. Results based on publications with a smaller share covered in WoS should be treated with caution.

All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts. The graphs show the same information as the table.



DiVA publication type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total	WoS coverage
Article, peer review	1329.2	1481.5	1546.6	1521.9	1493.5	1482.5	1454.1	10309.4	86.1%
Article, other	122.8	82.5	115.9	97.7	110.3	89.9	105.6	724.6	80.1%
Conference paper, peer review	920.2	925.0	866.1	836.0	694.5	698.2	684.9	5624.8	48.5%
Conference paper, other	386.3	380.2	258.2	232.6	200.3	151.1	143.8	1752.5	2.2%
Book	9.3	17.1	13.3	16.0	19.6	18.4	8.0	101.7	2.1%
Anthology (editor)	15.8	13.3	10.1	7.0	3.8	6.4	4.8	61.1	0.0%
Chapter in book	147.7	160.2	116.1	126.6	104.6	127.5	122.6	905.2	4.0%
Article, book review	19.0	16.0	11.0	15.1	10.0	15.0	9.0	95.1	59.0%
Proceeding (editor)	4.5	5.0	6.3	8.0	5.1	5.2	2.1	36.2	0.0%
Report	135.9	133.8	99.3	76.0	69.3	56.5	52.3	623.2	0.0%
Doctorate thesis	251.0	245.0	297.0	292.0	318.0	302.0	271.0	1976.0	0.0%
Licentiate thesis	143.0	139.0	118.0	121.0	93.0	77.0	58.0	749.0	0.0%
Patent, approved	8.7	8.4	6.4	0.9	5.3	3.3	3.7	36.8	0.0%

Citation impact

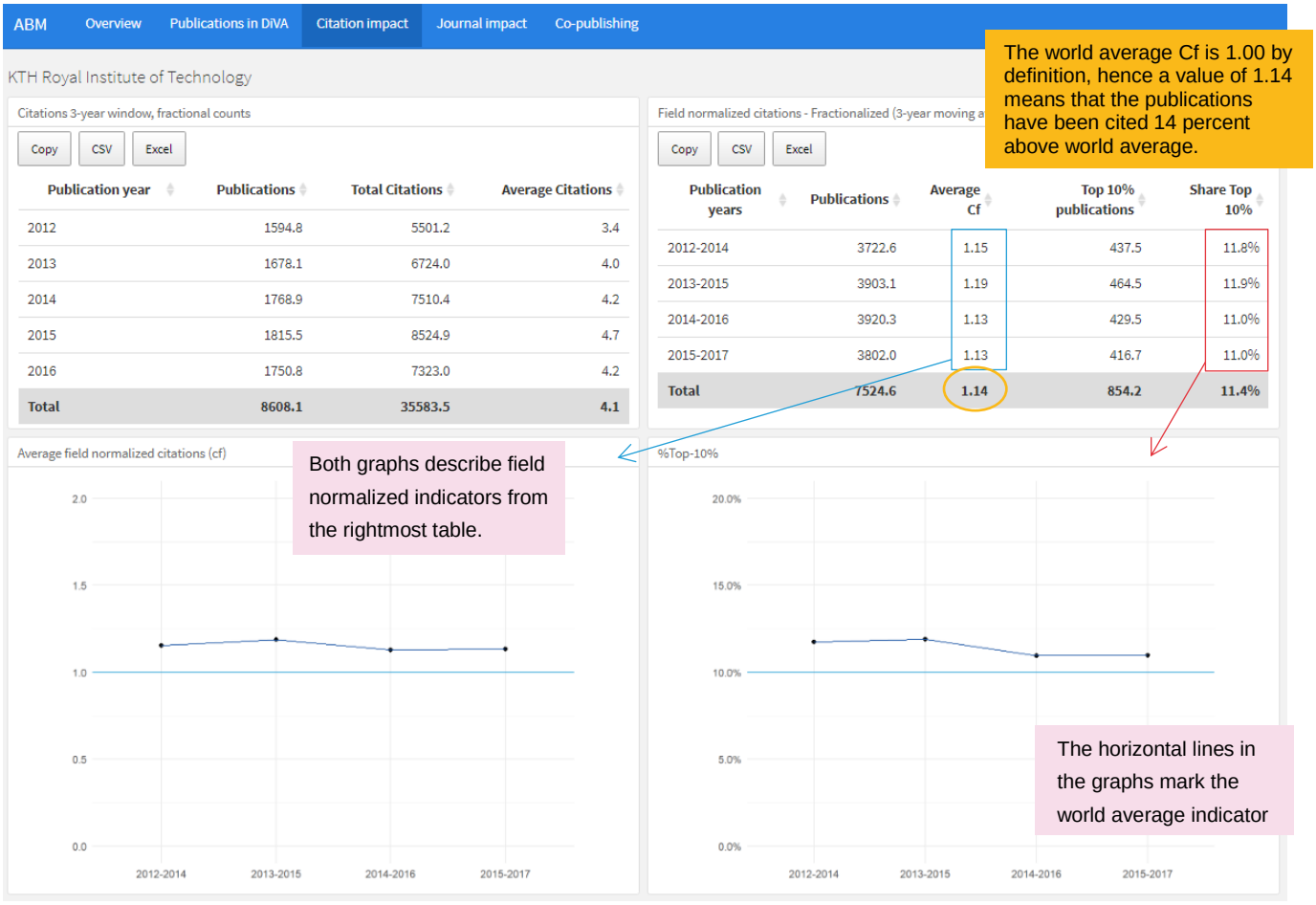
The third page shows citation impact for the researcher's/unit's publications. All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts.

The first table in this view shows the total and average number of citations after three years, ie. citations recieved in the publication year and the two directly following years. This table is based on the Web of Science document types Article, Proceedings paper, Review, Letter and Editorial.

The second table is based on the Web of Science document types Article and Review, and shows Field Normalized Citations (Cf) and the number/share of publications belonging to the 10 percent most cited in it's field.

The normalization is done so that the citation value for each publication is divided by the average number of citations received by publications from the same year, within the same Web of Science category (or categories) and of the same document type.

Cf can be much affected by a single publication (or a few) with a very high citation count relative to it's field while the Share Top 10% indicator is less sensitive. Since field normalized indicators are unstable at low publication counts, this table is presented with overlapping three year periods. Indicators based on a small number of publications should still be interpreted with extreme caution.

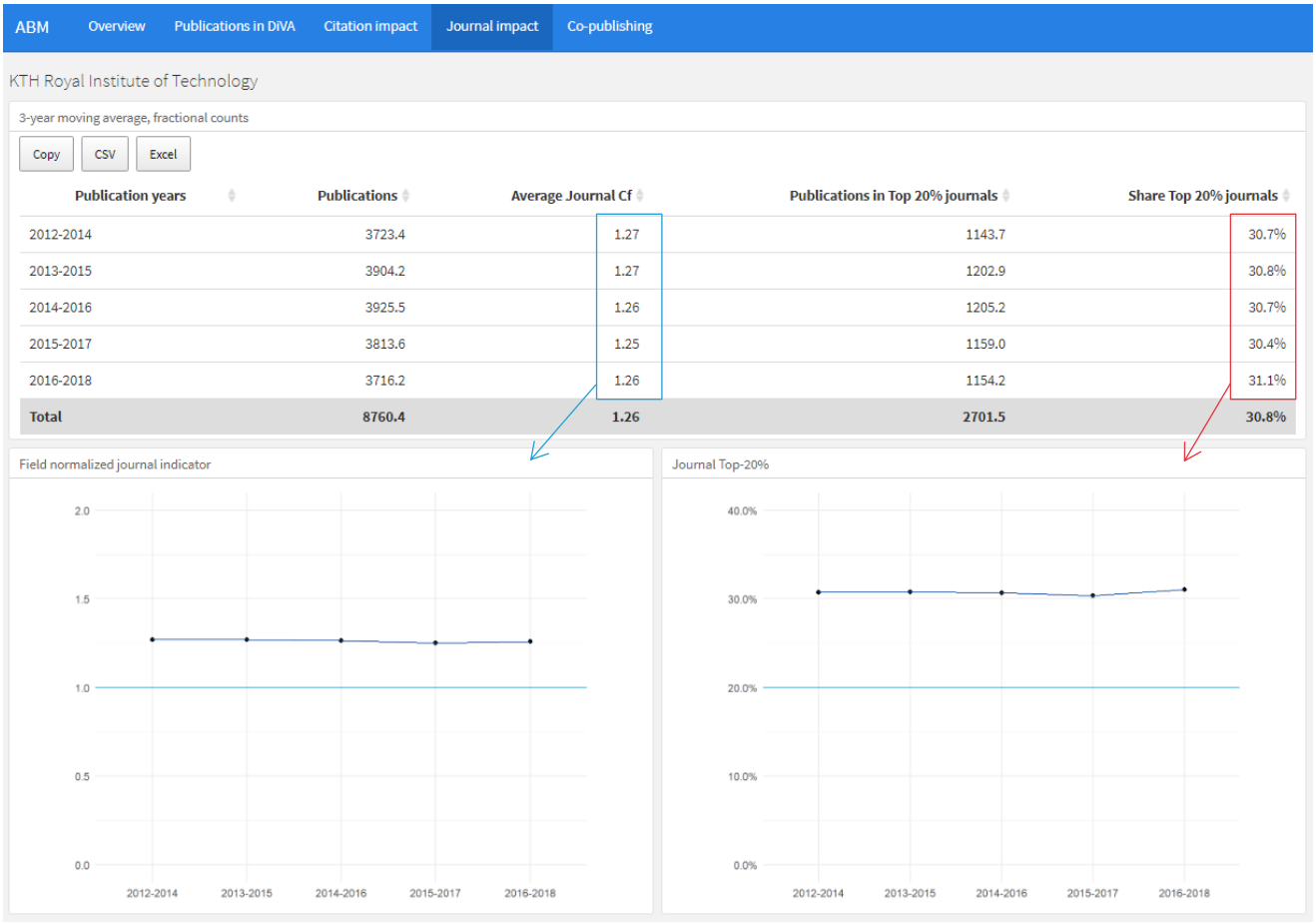


Journal impact

The fourth page shows citation impact for the journals of the researcher´s/unit´s publications. All numbers on this page are based on fractionalized counts.

The table is based on the Web of Science categories Article and Review, and shows the average Journal Field Normalized Citations (JCf) and the number/share of publications in the 20 percent most cited journals in it's field. The JCf and Share Top 20% indicators supplement each other the same way as the Cf and Share Top 10% indicators.

By evaluating the impact of the journals rather than the publications themselves, these indicators supplement the picture of the publishing profile. JCf is also the bibliometric indicator used for funding allocation at KTH.



Co-publishing

The fifth page shows copublication. All numbers on this page are based on the Web of Science categories Article and Review and use full counts, ie. a publication is counted as a whole even if the analyzed unit only has one or a few out of many authors on the publication.

Here, a Swedish non-university copublication means a publication with at least one address belonging to a Swedish organization not in the university sector while an International copublication is a publication with at least two countries in the Web of Science addresses field (for KTH publications, one of the countries is normally Sweden).